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Descriptions of New, Recent and MIOCENE SHELLS.

BY T. A. CONRAD.

FASCIOLARIIDÆ?

BUSYCON, Bolton.

Recent Species.

B. plagosum.—Dextral, pyriform, moderately thick; body whorl ventricose, but not profound; angle acute, slightly salient, subtuberculated; spire moderately prominent; whorls slightly concave above; angle below the middle; summits deeply channelled at the suture; revolving lines prominent and distinct, unequal, with closely-arranged intermediate microscopic lines; beak produced; columella fold wide and deeply impressed; labrum striated within; striæ prominent, acute, about 31 in number; color whitish, with purplish-brown longitudinal bands, and yellowish-brown stains. Length $4\frac{1}{8}$, width $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Locality.—N. J. ?

Allied to *B. pyrum*, (*Pyrula spirata*, Lam.), but very distinct. The spire is more prominent and acutely carinated, and the labrum profoundly striated within, whilst in the pyrum it is entire.

Pyrula spirata, var. Kiener. Lister, iii. f. 737.

B. spinosum.—Dextral, pyriform, volutions 7, angle spinous; spines numerous, prominent; revolving lines alternated in size; whorls slightly concave above, towards the apex more distinctly concave; spire rather short; angle near the base of the whorls; beak moderate in length; canal wide; color whitish, with longitudinal brown bands.

Locality.—Coasts of U. S.

This shell has long been confounded with *B. aruana*, L. (*B. carica*, Gmel.) but it is a thinner, less ventricose species, growing to a much larger size than the former, with more numerous, less elevated spines, which almost disappear in old shells.

Busycon elegans.—Pyriform; whorls 6, with prominent revolving lines, and minute closely-arranged wrinkles; angle of body whorl prominently carinated; spire short, sides straight, oblique, sutural channel profound; angle of the whorl margins the channel and is tuberculated; summit of labrum elevated slightly above the carina of body whorl; within ribbed; ribs about 35, acute; color whitish, with numerous irregular brown bands.

Locality.— ?

The specimen in the Academy's cabinet, is rather less than *B. plagosum*, and differs in having a shorter spire, in being more ventricose, proportionally shorter, and having the summit of the labrum much more elevated, as well as the carina on the body whorls.

Fossil Species.

B. Tritonis.—Fusiform, moderately thick; body whorl profoundly ventricose; lines of growth remote, plicated, revolving lines fine, wrinkled, closely-arranged, with distant more prominent lines; angle spinous; spines distant, prominent, foliated; whorls 6, slightly concave above; spire somewhat scalariform; the spinous angle of the whorls situated considerably above the suture and rounded; summit of whorls obtusely subcarinated at the suture, which is deeply impressed; beak sinuous; columella projecting inwardly below the middle; fold obsolete. Length 7 inches, width $4\frac{1}{8}$.

Locality.—Yorktown, Va.

B. alveatum.—Fusiform; spire prominent, scalariform; angle of whorls 1862.]

situated much above the middle, not tuberculated; summits channelled and margined with a carina, which is most conspicuous on the body whorl, and beneath it is a flattened space. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, width $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Locality.—St. Mary's River, Md.

A single specimen only was found, which appears to be a mature shell, and is most nearly allied to *B. canaliculatum*. The spire is more elevated than in that species, and differs also in being without tubercles.

B. Carolinense, C.

B. canaliculatum, Tuomey and Holmes (not Lam.), Pliocene Foss. S. C. 145. 29. 3.

B. adversarium, C.

B. perversum, Tuomey and Holmes (not Lam.), Pliocene Foss. S. C. 146, 29. 2.

B. scalarispira.—Subfusiform; spire moderate, turrited, sides above the angle oblique; angle subcarinated, with numerous approximate subcompressed tubercles; whorls striated transversely.

Locality.—Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J.

Allied to *B. rugosum*, but differs in wanting the channel round the base of the whorls.

B. striatum.—Subfusiform; spire moderate in elevation, sides of whorls oblique, the angles near the suture furnished with not very prominent obtuse tubercles; beak long and straight; whorls conspicuously striated.

Locality.—Like the preceding, this species is without a channel, and is small, probably a young shell.

TURRITELLA, Lam.

T. æquistriata.—Subulate, volutions 14, bicarinate, carinæ distant with a concave interval, the lower carina near the suture; surface covered with nearly equal fine closely-arranged striæ, with a minute intermediate line; aperture longer than wide.

Locality.—Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J.

T. Cumberlandia.—Elongated, tapering gradually; volutions 24, bicarinated, carinæ nearly equal, distant; revolving lines unequal, wrinkled; sides of whorls concave between the carinæ, somewhat channelled beneath the lower one, and rounded at base. Length $2\frac{3}{8}$.

Locality.—Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J.

AURICULIDÆ.

MELAMPUS, Mont.

Subgenus ENSIPHORUS, Conrad.

M. longidens.—Acutely oval; spire conical, mucronate at the top; whorls 7; suture profound; aperture very narrow; labrum dentato-striate within; base of columella with an elongated, slightly curved plate, directed obliquely upwards in the line of the aperture.

Locality.—Yorktown, Va.

The single elongated plate at base distinguishes this subgenus.

DACTYLUS, Klein.

D. Carolinensis.—Cylindrical; spire short, conical; whorls concave or angulated; columella strongly plaited throughout; substance of shell very thick at base.

Locality.—Dauphin Co., N. C. Prof. Mitchell.

[Dec.

The strongly plated columella is the principal character which distinguishes this species from *Oliva litterata*, Lam.

PERIPLOMA.

P. alta.—Suborbicular, subequilateral, anterior side subrostrated, end truncated, direct; basal margin profoundly rounded medially and posteriorly; anteriorly obliquely truncated or very slightly emarginate.

Locality.—Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J.

A much larger species than *P. (Anatina) papyracea*, Say, but closely allied.

SILICULARIA, Schum.

S. Carolinensis.—Oblong, ventricose, inequilateral, disks slightly contracted; 2 cardinal teeth in the right valve, 3 in the opposite; sinus of pallial impression profound, extending beyond the line of the apex.

Locality.—Wilmington, N. C.

Closely related to *S. gibba*, but distinguished by the three cardinal teeth in the left valve, and the more profound pallial sinus. There is a tubercle on the anterior end of the nympha in each valve in the only specimen I have seen.

SAXICAVA, Bellevue.

S. myxiformis.—Ovate, thin and fragile, inequilateral; extremities rounded; surface marked with fine rugose concentric lines; cardinal teeth small, two in the right valve.

Locality.—Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J.

MACTRA, Lin.

M. medialis.—Subtriangular, ventricose, elongated; beaks submedial, not oblique; posterior extremity truncated; posterior basal margin straight; lateral teeth striated.

EULOXIA, Conrad.

Subtriangular, posteriorly sulcated; cardinal teeth three in the left valve, the two posterior teeth oblique; two teeth in the right valve, the posterior one oblique; sinus of pallial impression truncated or slightly emarginate posteriorly.

E. (Venus) latisulcata, C.

CARDITAMERA, Conrad.

C. aculeata.—Trapezoidal; umbonal slope inflated; base emarginate; ribs on anterior side crenulated, on the anterior side subspinose.

Locality.—Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J.

ASTARTIDÆ.

ASTARTE, Sowerby.

A. bella.—Triangular, compressed; marked by very regular closely-arranged fine concentric lines.

A. concentrica, Tuomey and Holmes (not Conrad), Plioc. Foss. S. C. 71, 20, 3. Emmons, Geol. N. C. 289, 212.

Locality.—Virginia.

Differs from *concentrica* in being proportionally shorter, and in its much finer and more regular lines.

A. Virginica.—Suborbicular, inequilateral, convex; margins rounded; surface with concentric grooves above; lower half of the valves concentrically striated.

Locality.—Eastern Virginia.

1862.]

VENERIDÆ.

CIRCUMPHALUS, Klein.

Subgenus LIROPHORA, Conrad.

C. athleta.—Triangular, thick in substance, with eight broad, prominent, recurved ribs, striated at the base; ribs without posterior laminæ; lunule cordate.

V. latilirata, Tuomey and Holmes (not Conrad).

Locality.—Virginia.

Distinguished from *latilirata* by its more numerous and narrower ribs, and larger size. The marginal crenulations are much less distinct, and the umbo broader.

The subgenus is characterized by broad, thick, recurved ribs. The following recent species belong to it: *Venus tiara*, *Dill.*; *V. paphia*, *L.*; *V. Kellettii*, *Hinds*; *V. varicosa*, *Sowerby*; *V. fasciata*, *Don*.

DIONE, Gray.

D. densata.—Ovato triangular, convex, inequilateral; umbo somewhat flattened, and the substance of shell thick in that part, and more so towards the muscular impressions; pallial sinus strongly defined and rounded; lunule lanceolate; anterior cardinal tooth rather thick; posterior extremity acutely rounded; surface polished, with strong lines of growth. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, height 7-10.

Locality.—Petersburg, Va.

Thicker than *albaria*, Say, with a less concave lunule margin, and otherwise very distinct.

D. Virginiana.—Ovate, rather thin, slightly ventricose, inequilateral; lunule long, lanceolate, defined by a slight groove and carinated line; basal margin profoundly rounded medially; cardinal teeth prominent, compressed. Length 4 inch. 7-10, height 3 5-10.

Locality.—Petersburg, Va.

SCROBICULINÆ.

FABELLA, Conrad.

Suboval, inequilateral, posterior side shortest; cardinal teeth in right valve two, anterior one submarginal, straight, rudimentary; the other thick, recurved, with a pit behind it; teeth separated by a profound oblique cartilage pit; left valve with three teeth, the anterior one slightly curved, and a pit behind it, separated from the cartilage cavity by a slightly oblique tooth; posterior tooth rudimentary and parallel with the hinge margin; muscular impressions near the hinge.

F. (*Amphidesma*) *constricta*, *C.*

A small bivalve from the Virginia Miocene.

Errata.

Page 561, erase *Busycon scalaris*.

563, for "MEGOPTYGMA" read MEGAPTYGMA.

564, for "cælata" read cælatus.

566, for "curtum" read curta.

566, for "(Odostomea)" read (Odostomia).

567, for "F. (Cancellaria) biplicifera" read C. biplicifera.

570, for "quadricostata" read quadricostatus.

570, for "duodecenaria" read duodecenarium.

571, for "(Hidella)" read (Hiatella).

573, for "PERONÆDERMA" read PERONÆODERMA.

573, for "*fluzuosa*" read *flexuosa*.

576, for "craticuloides" read craticuloide.

[Dec.